Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8-The Old Homestead.
BMOU OPERA HOURE-8-Woman Hater.
BRIGHTON BRACH-3:30 and 7:30 Auton Sold! Concerts. BROADWAY THEATRK-9-The Queen's Mate. CASING 2 and -Wadjy EDEX MUSES -- Wax Tableaux. GRAND OPERA HOUSE --- A Dark Secret. LYCKER THEATRE-8:15-Lord Chumley. MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening— Jerusalem and the Crucitation. MADISON SOUARE THEATRE-8:30—A Legal Wreck. MANHATTAN BEACH-S-Fire of London. Nielo's-S-Mathias Sandorf, POLO GROUNDS 4 Baseball STAR THEATRE—8—Robert Downing. DT. GRORGE—8 - Nero, or The Fall of Rome. TERRACE GARDEN-8-Opera OTH AVENUE PHEATRE- 8-Philip Herns. 14TH-ST. THEATRE. -8 - Gwynre's Oath. TH'AVE, AND 19TH-ST. -- CHELLY SDUTE.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Canadian Ministers in public speeches and interviews show an uncompromising spirit over the Retaliation message of the President. General Boulanger is reported to be at Homburg on his way to Russia. - Much irritation is felt at the Vatican over Emperor William's proposed visit to King Humbert. === The natives of the Philippine Islands have rebelled against the payment of taxes, and serious rioting has taken = Augustin Daly's company performed 'The Taming of the Shrew" at the Vaudeville in Paris.

Congress .- Both branches in session: The Senate: The Scott bill to exclude the Chinese entirely from this country, after having been passed in the House, was discussed by Messrs. George, Minchell, Butler and Sherman, but no action was taken; in the House, Messrs. Morrow and Scott spoke; Messrs. Plumb and Vest had a lively debate over Civil Service methods. : The House: The bill to detail Army and Navy officers to educational institutions was passed.

Domestic.-Mr. Blaine made a brief speech in Ellsworth, Me. ____ Labor Day was celebrated in various cities; in Cleveland a red flag caused a riot ____ Two deaths from vellow fever, and thirty-seven new cases, were reported from Jacksonville. ____ The Arkansas State election resulted in an increased Democratic majority; the Constitutional amendment was defeated. The freight rates over transcontinental ratifood lines were maintained with the schedule favoring New-York = Plutes were defeated in battle by the Utes in Paradox Valley, Utah. Three pegroes were lypched at Oxford, N. C.

City and Suburban.-Labor Day was generally observed as a holiday in this and neighboring cities; parades and picnics, sports of various kinds, excursions and meetings were well-attended. The contest between the New-York and Philadelphia ball teams resulted in a drawn game after eleven innings, neither side scoring. The winners at Sheepshead Bay were: Britannie, Frank Ward, Egmont, Proctor Knott, Niagara. Strideaway - The Knickerbocker Yacht Club held its annual fall regatta.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer, with light rains. Temperature yesterday Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 70 1-2.

A more pitiful catastrophe than that which resulted in the killing of seven firemen in Baltimore has rarely occurred as an incident of a great fire. The science of mastering fires has become so well established that even those conflagrations most destructive to property seldom result in any considerable loss of human life. The great trouble in this instance, as in all others nowadays, ensued upon an inevitable ignorance of the contents and the condition of the building in which the firemen were working. Unfortunately, perils of this sort can neither be foreseen nor prevented.

Congressman Ford thinks that the present law prohibiting the landing of paupers and criminals coming to this country from Europe is sufficient in its scope to exclude all objectionable classes of immigrants, and that it needs only to be properly enforced. He is probably correct in this opinion. Additional legislation. however, is needed before it can be enforced. The system of consular inspection which has so long been considered must be adopted. We cannot hope to keep these people out unless they are prevented from taking passage in the first place. They must be looked after at both ends of the transatlantic line.

This is the day of great things on the racecourse. The prizes grow bigger every year. and the stakes and purses of the past seem humble in comparison with the tempting sums now offered for the disputes of the thoroughbreds. The Eclipse Stakes of ten thousand pounds sterling at Sandown in England have encouraged imitators at Manchester and elsewhere on the tight little island. Americans are not to be outdone by their British rivals. and the Futurity Stakes run at the Coney Island Jockey Club's course yesterday were worth more than \$40,000. These pleasant proportions will be much exceeded, however, in the Futurity, Realization and other stakes of after years. The first Futurity was won by the Western two-year-old Proctor Knott, with the Chicago colt Galen in third position. Tennessee and Illinois may now exalt their borns and their hoofs also. But Proctor Knott and Galen found worthy competitors, and although the West has taken the first trick, the East has still a strong hand of trumps.

The same fact which explains Mr. Cleveland's fisheries somersault is easily apparent as the inspiration of the act, passed with almost indecent haste in the House vesterday, forbidding all Chinese immigration. The President has entirely divested himself of that indifference to popular applause which he had so conspicuously affected, and he is now hotly, indeed frantically, in the business of votegetting. He is adventuring after the various votes in all the doubtful States, evidently intending to angle for them one by one. Having, by the assumption of a ferocious and terrifying demeanor towards Canada, paid his census. compliments to the Irish vote, he now addresses himself to the Pacific Slope and in the same slapdash manner, as if suddenly recalling allowed as probably connected with mas utacturing, mining at traffic which has become offensive to our legendent; shall there be home rule or foreign

the existence of its Chinese trouble he darts forward to its defence. The motive of these performances is so manifest as to compel the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland takes the people to be utterly stupid. He evidently thinks that this sort of unscrupulous trickery-there is really no other name for it-will blot out the memory of his long-continued course of opposition to the interests he now so boisterously champions. As to this particular bill, it is evidently not without faults which the Senate will doubtless correct before passing it. Mr. Cleveland has hitherto been the only force hostile to the purpose embodied in this bill, but he new commits nimself to the absolute prohibition of Chinese immigration, treaty or no treaty. The United States should not, however, by crude and hasty action appear to be wreaking vengeance on China for rejecting the new treaty, which it has a perfect right to do, and concerning which we have as yet only rumors. It is our part, in a dignified and becoming manner, to assert in efficient legislation the fact that the great evil of Chinese immi-

gration must instantly stop.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.-VII. The difference in the rate of wages between this country and Great Britain in the twelve industries for which the number of men. women, boys and girls can be taken into account has been definitely ascertained; 781.218 persons in the United States were employed, whose actual wages in this country were \$10 01. while the average paid in the same industries in Great Britain was \$4 55. Gas and car manufactures and coal and iron mining, and eight mechanical trades, in which the wages paid in both countries have been given, employed in 1880 no less than 1,192.656 workers. There are besides unskilled laborers. whose wages in a great number of employments, already given both for Great Britain and this country, undoubtedly indicate with much accuracy the average pay of such labor when employed in connection with manufacturing, mining and mechanical industry. The unskilled labor on farms, on railroads, or in cities in connection with trade and transportation, may receive a somewhat different rate of compensation, but at least half of such laborers. of whom the census reports over 1,800,000, can safely be reckoned as receiving substantially the rate of wages ascertained. Thus it is already possible to fix from official information the wages which over 2.900,000 workers actually earned in this country, and the wages which they would earn at the British rate.

But this unequalled body of statistical information, contained in Census Volume No. 20, is not the only evidence obtainable from official sources. The Hon. Carroll D. Wright, whose sphere of duty as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the last three years under President Cleveland has just been greatly enlarged, and who has for many years been widely known as Chief of the Massachusetta Bureau of Labor, gave in his report for 1883 an elaborate comparison of wages in Great Britain and in Massachusetts for 1880 and 1883. His British figures for 1880 were obtained from official documents, and for some compared with returns given in Census Volume No. 20, while his statement of the British wages of glass-workers has been compared with the exceedingly complete record in the Census | quently than on Jelcyll's. Volume on Manufactures, which shows the wages of 12,595 hands, with the number in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland. We can easily each class. By computing the sum paid to the imagine now what fearful struggles have been number in each class and dividing the aggre- going on in the White House, at the dead of gate wages of all the classes by the whole num- night, when Jekyll was straining every nerve ber of hands, the average (\$1176 weekly for to conquer his familiar demon. If Jekyll could workers of every age and sex) is obtained with | have had his way we might have had a model | more accuracy than is possible in most other | Administration (within its intellectual limitaoccupations. For three other industries, the | tions), but Hyde's unconquerable depravity has manufactures of agricultural implements, brick | kept his wretched victim continually in hot and furniture, Mr. Wright gives the British water. It was Jekyll who promised to be a figures only for 1883, but these are also used | Civil Service reformer, but Hyde made the

parison of British and Massachusetts wages in and the Massachusetts rate are exactly the ened even him. It was Hyde, who, after a same, \$9 60. One other industry, the hosiery long and frightful combat, succeeded in gettion more complete.

the number of workers in each branch of in- who dictated the new Anti-Chinese bill. dustry according to the census; next the aver- | For ninety-one long days, now, this contest age rate of wages in Great Britain and the bas lasted, and it cannot continue much longer. United States ascertained as above stated, Mr. The sending of the ten-thousand-dollar check Wright's Massachusetts figures being used in was a sign that Jekyll is fast losing his strength the thirteen industries marked * in place of | and must soon succumb. It will not be many | the workers in each industry would receive which nothing will be said concerning "the weekly at the American and at the British allurements of power," and "the temptation to rate of wages. The average is then obtained retain public places once gained," but in which by dividing the aggregate of weekly wages in the nomination for a second term will be eagerall classes by the aggregate number of workers: | ly, even greedily, accepted. The letter will

Industries	- moon	G. B.	U. S.	.British	American.
12 aiready com	701 010	** **	\$10,01	49 554 549	\$7.828.898
pared	14,23	5.83	12.12	8,004,042	172,497
Car works		6.08	11.14		
Gas works		0.00	10.87	775,723	
foal mines					
Iron mines	1 31. 68		11.84	2,549,612	
arpenters		6.84			
Black amiths		6,98	18.48	1,205,627	2,810,525
Museum and			10.00	*****	1,673,335
brickingers			16.33	763,401	
Painters		6.33		818,759	1,50 ,391
Machinists	101.120		13 45	702,784	1,409,5.2
Ti sm the	42,818	7,33	14.76	81-,428	632,094
Engineers (a)	79,628	7.47	15.24	594.82	1,213,530
Coppersmitus	2.342	7.74	15.00	18,127	85,130
Laborets (c)	200,000	4.37	9.55	34,358	4.412
Arms, hre*	4,862	6.86	12.84	231,673	
Curriages		7.4	8 114		683,859
Clothing	186,005	4,00		781,760	1,662.8-6
Firz and hemp	4.455	8.54	4.84	15,700	21,376
Poort prepara	H5,744	5.78	12.9%	495.800	1.100 097
tiens (el		6.75	11.7%	1 9.743	
11288		4.42	10.09	127,671	291.450
H -derv*		1.12	200000	1.0,041	291.450
Metale and		8,77	10.23	29,523	61 049
goods		6.10	6.95	267,178	
Mixed textiles.				and the same	201,111
cala"		6.78	10.86	25,822	48,685
Printing pub					
heime.	58,478	4.94	11.02	283,881	644,427
Printing, etc.,				44 9m	44.000
cotton*		4 92	7.01	44,880	63,090
l'allew, candles.		5.50	9.19	29,090	44,606
804P		4.38	5.60	81,981	
Wersteds*		4.00	0.00	01,001	200,200
Agricultural im-		4,45	11.28	350 283	446.462
plemonts		4.89	11.30	24.450	59,000
Artisage tools		4.16	9.54	276.037	623.027
Brick	59,304	7.96	12.89	472 060	764,428
Furniture		1.00	**.00	212 000	
Marble and	21.471	R.54	14.89	184,221	\$09,968
Woo enware	4.978	5.67	12.19	28,197	60,621

(a) Firemen included in number, not distinguished by

and mechanical employments. For printing, dyeing, bleaching and finishing cottons, number of hands not being stated in 1880, the number in 1870 is used. For acusans is the number of hands is estimated. For metals and metallic goods the figures from the consus include only

brass and copper workers.

Placing first the sixteen branches of manufacture and mining, second the eight mechanical trades, and third the unskilled labor. of which the data as to wages are obtained wholly from he census volume, and fourth the remaining twenty industries, of which data are obtained partly from Commissioner Wright's report, we have the following com-

	Number.	Wag'sW'kir		Amount Weekly.	
		G. B.	U. ×.	British.	American.
	1,002,540	\$4.58	\$10.55	\$4,600,849	\$10,179,180
tra-les	1,002,803	6.9%	13.68	7.001,559	13,724,530
Unsattled labor	900,000	4.87	7.70	3,933,000	6,930,000
branches.	620,693	6.46	12.14	1,007,208	7,537,990

branches 3,526,136 \$3.54 \$10.88 \$19,542,616 \$38,371,700 Of these four classes, unskilled labor commands the lowest advance over the British rate of wages, and next the class represented in part by Massachusetts instead of United States wages. In the latter class, too, many women and children are employed, and if the calculation could be made for age and sex in the different countries, the American wages would undoubtedly exceed the British at least 100 per cent, and in all mechanical, manufacturing and mining labor, skilled and unskilled, more than 100 per cent. That is, for all wages in such industries free trade means less than 50 cents on the dollar of the present compensa-

THE SECRET OUT.

The explanation of the extraordinary delay in Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is easy. Like the rest of mankind the President is afflicted, as we long ago made known, with a dual personality; but in his case the ordinary conditions are reversed. The Jekyll, who favors reform and is animated by patriotic and statesmanlike purposes, is feeble and small of build. The Hyde is large and powerful and fat. When Mr. Cleveland was first nominated he was touched by this mark of confidence on the part of his fellow-men. Jekyll came uppermost. He saw, knowing as he did the irrepressible wickedness of Hyde, that unless he were checked at the outset he would use every cunning and wicked device to bring about his re-election. So Jekyll wrote the passage in the letter of acceptance which served notice on Hyde that he must not dare to think of a second term. But the ink was hardly dry before that wily and unscrupulous character began his evil machinations, and Hyde, being by far the stronger personality of the two, invariably gains the victory in the end. The sending of that ten-thousand-dollar check to the Democratic National Committee was a critical point in this tremendous struggle, of which no hint so far has escaped to the outside public. Jelyll knows that he cannot consistently or with any propriety accept the nomination, and is making a brave fight for a clean record. But what are consistency and propriety to Hyde? When, therefore, he succeeded in sending the tenof the industries figures from the census can thousand-dollar check it was with a chuckle of he substituted for his Massachusetts returns. | ghoulish glee, for he knew then that he had | His report gives wages in Massachusetts only, committed Jekyll, and while the final acceptwhich are less valuable than the census re- ance might be long delayed, it must come turns for all the States. Thus Mr. Wright's sooner or later. It is even said that the check figures for manufactures of carriages, clothing | was signed by Edward Hyde, and not by Dr. and food preparations in Great Britain can be | Jekyll at all, But the National Committee accepted it without question, because they know that Mr. Cleveland has bank accounts in both names, and draws on Hyde's much more fre-

in comparison with the census returns for 1889. appointments, and so it was that about two In addition to these, Mr. Wright's com- hundred persons directly connected with the criminal classes got into Federal office in three 1880 for nine industries is used as the best years. It was Jekyll who wrote such beautiful information obtainable with the certainty that | letters to George William Curtis, but to what the Massachusetts wages were not higher than | end? Hyde had no sooner been inaugurated actual wages for the whole country. For in than he struck up a violent friendship with thirteen industries in which his returns can Gorman, and sat up late nights with him, planbe compared with those of the census, United ning political rascality. It is Hyde who writes States wages are in every case higher than the all the pension vetoes, and sneers at the soldiers Massachusetts wages, except in the boot and and their widows. It was Hyde who wanted shoe manufacture, in which the census rate to return the rebel flags, but the outcry frightmanufacture, for which Mr. Wright gives fig- ting possession of the President's pen last Deures for 1881, but not for 1880, and three | cember and wrote the Free-Trade Message, beothers-the manufactures of artisans' tools, cause it is the one craving of his nature to marble and stone works, and wooden ware, smash things. It was Hyde who determined which employ only 30,000 persons in the whole | that there must be a bid made for the Irish country and for which Mr. Wright gives wages | vote, and so wrote the Retaliation Message, in | cured \$1.16 more. only for 1883-are added to make the presenta- spite of Jekyll's walling remonstrances that his entire policy on this question was being re-In the following table there are given, first. | versed and made ridiculous. It was Hyde, too,

This disclosure must arouse a great popular

Industries | Number | Was ew'kly Amount Weekly. | be signed by Jekyll, but we shall all recognize lous hand of Edward Hyde.

> AN IMPOSITION EASY TO STOP. We do not wish to put it harshly, but it

needs to be said concerning Senator George's contention that were the President to suspend the operation of Section 3.006 of the Revised Statutes, permitting the transit of goods free of duty over Canadian territory between two American cities, he would be "assuming autocratic power" and "abrogating a solemn enactment of Congress," and all that sort of thing, that the Senator is talking nonsense. We doubt if he has ever read the section, for no sane man could read it without perceiving that its enforcement depends, and was meant to depend, upon Executive sanction. It says that merchandise in bond and products of American manufacture may be transported from one to another American port over Canadian or Mexican territory, their authorities consenting, "by such routes and under such rules, reg. in anticipation of to-day's election, which ulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe," and that goods thus transported shall be free of duty.

In other words, Congress is permissive toward such transportation, leaving the adjustment of

people and harmful to our interests. He can stop it to-day if he chooses. THE TRIBUNE has already shown that our Treasury officials stupidly volunteered to give the Canadian Pacific more rights than it asked, and it wasn't modest in the first place. But, although Mr. Fairchild was so deaf to our protests, we should think he would now feel called upon to back up his valiant chief and to withdraw the orders that have operated to fatten the Canadian Pacific at the expense of our own railroads.

THE MAN WHO STAYS AT HOME. This has been a lucky year for the man who stays at home. The most inclement heat of the season came early in June before the summer exedus to the mountains and the seashore had begun, so that he was as well off as highly favored people of wealth and le'sure. Since July opened the number of theroughly uncomfortable, sweltering days could be counted on the fingers of two Not for a decade has there been so cool, ev nly temper d and delightful a summer in the metropolis, and the man who has stayed at home has enjoyed his privileges with cynical expressions of wond rment that so many people should exhaust their energies in searching far and wide for conditions of health and c.mfort which are his without effort. New-York and its suburbs have been this season a summer resort of unrivalled attractions for every man who has been so fortunate as

If the man who stays at home lives in the suburbs within easy reach of his daily business he has enjoyed his summer with unwonted zest. It has been a season without lack of rain at any stage, and with the dust in the roads constantly laid by timely showers. Lawns have been fresh and green from May to September; the foliage of trees and shrubbery has been neither dry nor discolored with incrustations of dust; and gardens have flourished in a most unexampled manner. Everything that has been put in the ground has grown with vigor and has yielded abundant returns for cultivation. Flowers have blossomed in perfection of form and color. Everything that is dear to the heart of the suburban resident has been a constant source of unalloyed pleasure and comfort. His eyes have found rest every night in surveying his own and his neighbor's well-kept lawns and the picturesque effects of orderly and not too conventional landscape gardening. children have had a well-shaded playground close to his house and he and they have slept in large, well-ventilated rooms in place of the cramped closets of summer hotels and boarding-houses: and the household has grown fat on the fruits of his early morning toil in his modest garden. Strawberries, raspherries, green peas, salad-plants -everything he has had in abundance from his own ground; and as September opens, luscious melons and peaches are ripening in the sun, golden corn hangs from the well-nourished stalks, and mas and tomatoes are luxuriant on the vines. For the man who stays at home the lines have

fallen in pleasant places. The man who stays at home may be so contented with his lot that his annual vacation in the autumn will find him disinclined for a change of If he be closely occupied with the demands of business during the year he is enabled at best o devote to his lawn, his garden and his home only a spare hour at the beginning or the end of the day. His labors of love on his grounds and indoors are never wholly done. He plans every Sunday more than his leisure during the week allows him to carry out, and he goes through the season with a sense of being in arrears. An utumn vacation, if passed at home, enables him o do many things that have been left undone and there is a peculiar attraction in such leisure a man who has been in a chronic state of chig burried for six months or a year. A fortnight at home without business interruptions or inxieties may be a luxury almost as enjoyable as fortnight at a distance under new conditions. it comes to pass that many a man who has not stayed at home wholly as a matter of choice will remain there at the close of the season, although it may be within his power to seek health and novelty elsewhere.

"The Saloon Journal," as might be supposed. is earnestly opposed to the election of Warrer Miller to the Governorship of New-York. It says to its readers, " Gentlemen, it is for you to preelect your ticket, you must bury the temperance prohibition combination under such a crushing majority that they will lose faith in resurrection." It is unnecessary to add that "The Saloon Journal's" first choice for Governor is David B.

Warner Miller, the next Governor of New-York, and "Joe" Fifer, the next Governor of Illinois, both served in the Union army as privates. The boys who carried the mu-kets went to the army without West Point commissions, or any other prospect of brilliant preferment, but because they loved their country. Here are two that shall have their reward.

It has probably occurred to Grover Cleveland efore this that the attempt to defend his freetrade coast line with fish is a flat failure.

The officers of the Town Savings Bank, of Roseland, who have just jumped the town with funds belonging to that institution in their pockets would, perhaps, do well to keep away from Mon-For according to the account of the defalcation which has been telegraphed, they left chind \$1.16 in the safe. The American colony of Montreal would not be likely to condone finan-000 when they might as well as not have so-

iscal year shows a handsome increase of revenue. this is a strong argument for the reduction of postage to one cent, which was called for by he Chicago Convention. Every voter who wants me-cent postage should vote for a Republican Congressman this fall.

No person outside of a lunatic asylum ever for United States wages; and finally the sum which days, now, before we shall have a letter in a moment believed that General Harrison once said that a dollar a day was enough for any man. it was impossible in the nature of things that -uch a man should have made such a remark The proof that he never made it, nor any remark like it, has the force of a demonstration. And, nevertheless, "The Albany Argus"-of which as the theme for sermons. President Cleveland's Private Secretary is part owner-in a recent issue repeats the exploded falsehood. It looks as though the Capital organ of the Democracy had been driven to desperation by the prospect of defeat

> Mr. Crowley's brain power was equal to onehird of that of a buman being-just about enough to have enabled him to be comfortable in the belief that this is a Reform Administration.

> Allen G. Thurman will address the Democracy of this city on Thursday evening. Perhaps he will take that occasion to explain to plain people hereabouts how he reconciles his support of Mr. Cleveland for re-election with this emphatic expression of his earnest convictions: (From a speech by Allen G. Thurman at Columbus,

Ohio, 1872.) My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the one-term prin-ciple in reference to the Presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election.

The Republican State Committee of Vermont have issued an address to the voters of that State, contains food for profitable thought for the voters in all States of the Union. The present campaign, it says, is more than a political controversy. It involves the prosperity and the life of industries and the rewards of labor. It touches the hearth-

rule? Shall the products of labor, whether from the farm or the factory, have a market that will pay the labore according to the American s.andard under protection, or the foreign standard under free trade? shall we listen to the hum of industry or the mean of want? shall we produce our own wool, cut our own lumber, manufacture our own from and the products of trou, quarry our own marble, granife and slate, or shall we buy of the foreigner? In a word, shall we utilize our inexhaustible resources and be independent American freemen, or shall we let the foreigner first crush our industries and then extent the prices which cupidity dictates when the home supply is destroyed? These are the questions involved in the issue which a deluded President has forced upon the American people. Upon such an issue, so vital to national independence and individual prosperity, it is not strange that Democrats, as well as Republicans, should say, as in 1861, "It is not party, but country; it is not politics, but patriotism."

That states the case, simply, accurately, forcibly, Rallied by such a call to duty, the Republicans of Verment ought to roll up a majority that will plendidly respond to that of Oregon three months before, and he an earnest of overwhelming victory in November in every Northern State.

PI RSONAL.

Mrs. Ben Harrison is a woman who will be mistress of herself though china fall. The tramp of campaign visitors through her house has made a well worn path across her carpets, but she looks at it with a serene and philosophic eye, and loses her temper not at all.

While Harriet Beecher Stowe has enough of this vorld's goods to support her comfortably, she has nothing like the fortune she might have had if she had ot sold her copyright of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for a Not having reserved the right of d amatization, ng success of the story on the stage has brought er nothing.

Perhaps with a view to save his voice, Mr. Gladstone has quite recently acquired a habit of speaking railedly -very different from the measured tones in which he used to address an audience.

Miss L. A. Churchill, the author of a book recently bilshed in Boston, actually knows how to run a railroad. She is the private secretary of the suje in-tendent of a New-England railway, and has had much

ractical experience in the business. Mr. Herbert Ward, the African explorer, met Mr. stanley and his followers as they were setting out on their present expedition. "I never," he says, "in my life was so struck with any sight as with Stanley's caravan on the march. Egyptians, Soudanese, Somalis, Zanzibaris and others, nine hundred strong. It ook me two hours to pass them, and then I met the second in command, Major Barttelot, a young fellow, buent very dark, with a masher collar fixed on a flannel shirt, top-boots, etc. He was carrying a large bucket that some fellow had abandoned. 'I say, are you Ward?' he shouted. 'I am Ward,' I said, 'and I now belong to your expedition.' 'I am very glad to hear it,' he replied; 'Stanley has sp.ken of you, and so you are coming along; that's right i-very good ousiness.' He sound to be full of tremendous spirits, business." He seemed to be full of tremendous spirits, looked very fit, and I admired him immensely. Tippoo Tib, the notorious slave trader of Stanley Falls, has come round from Zanzibar with Stanley, and in his silken robes, jewelled turban and kriss, looks a very ideal Oriental potentate. It is thought 'good business,' as Capiain Partelot would say, getting him for an ally. He had forty-two of his wives along with him. Some of them are handsome women. One little stout lady, decked out in magnificent costome, appeared to be rather free in her behavior. I thought; she winked at me, decidedly. I gave her two fowls, and we parted on a friendly footing."

The Indian Government has erected a memorial at Delhi to commemorate the noble deed of the late George D. Willoughby, Bengal Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance, who in the Indian Mutiny (May, 1857,) defended the Delhi magazine, together with eight resolute Englishmen under his command, against hundreds of the enemy for four hours. When all hone of resque was over Lieutenant Willoughby, by means of a train of gunpowder, blew un the enormous maga-zine to prevent its failing into the hands of the enemy. At Worlwich, also, there is a memorial to Lieuten-

Now that they are discussing in England the question of marriage, the words of "Chinese" Gordon on the subject are appropriately recalled: "I think that, happen what will, a husband ought to take his wife and ildren with him wherever he goes, and trust God with the results; the separation is unnatural, and shows how little we trust God. It is not the climate, it is not the fever, but it is lie who snaps the thread, for wise purposes of His own. Bridge the grave this side of it, and these very temperary separations will lear their sides?

DELAY IN BUILDING THE BALTIMORE WHAT AN EXPERT NAVAL OFFICER THINKS OF

IT-TIME ALLOWANCES EXTENDED. One of the officers of the Naval Inspection Board, which visited the brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday and inspected the receiving ship Vermont, speaking of the unexpected decay in launcoing the new cruiser martimore, at Philadelphia, said: "One excuse for the is the case, the Navy Department is ignorant of the which was rejected by the inspector at the steel works in June, and was replaced by a new one about the

"It is now promised that she will be langehed in about two weeks, but even then I can't see how the uliders are going to have her completed in time to escape the penalties for non-completion within the limit of contract. The original limit of the contract for the liaitimore expired on June 17, and the secretary of the Navy extended the contract to November 20, I think it will take much beyond this time, a couple of months or more, to much her, and there will be an accumulation of \$25 penalty for each day beyond that time that she is no completed. I think there will be delays in completing the other vessels, which the contractors will find expensive, intest the secretary sees fit to waive that special condition. The Yorktown is still in the hands of the contractors, and her extended timit of time expired on May 20, since when the \$25 penalties have been multiplying. limit of contract. The original limit of the contract

A CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL IN PITTSBURG. Pittsburg, Sept. 3 (Special).—A novelty in the edu-cational line was seen in the public school building opened his parochial school in four rooms which he and rented from the ward school board, the members of which are Catholics. Each room contained fifty pupils, and is in charge of a nun. Professor sullivan and his three lady teachers who compose the public school staff, only had fifty-one pupils ender their ciers so wanting in thoroughness as to bag \$100,- | charge... These figures illustrate the relative strength Professor Sullivan and his assistants are also Catho-It is announced from Washington that the susiness of the Post Office D partment for the passiscal year shows a handsome increase of revenue this is a strong argument for the reduction of

can be pupils came to school to-day accompanied by their parents. One of the latter, in supporting Kather Sheedy's position, said:

"My daughter goes to the Pittsburg public high school, where they have a Protestant charel and Protestant services every morning. If she arrives too late for these services she gets a black mark.

The high school services consist of the realing of a chapter from the libbe and the reciral of the Lord's prayer. One of the arguments used by Catholies in supporting Father sheedy is that Protestant organizations are allowed to hold their sunday-schools in public school buildings. Father Briefy to-day opened a atholic a hool in the Lawrenceville District. Three hundred pupils were present, and the public school attendance in adjacent wards was decreased by just hat amount. Father Briefy had commanded Cathodic parents to send their children to his school, several Protestant clorgymen in Pittsburg and Allegheny City yesterlay took "The Parochial vs. Public School's as the thome for sermons.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRES REOPENING. Philadeiphia, Sept. 3 (Special).-The theatrical seaon really began to-night, and with but a few minor exceptions all the houses were open. Standard, the Broad Street Thearre and the Kensington Theatre are not yet finished, but will be op ned in a few weeks. All the houses drew good audionces, but the attractions, except "Zig Zag," at the Walnut Street, were old.

MR. CLEVELAND SNUBS BUFFALO AGAIN. Buffalo, Sept. 3 (Special).-It was expected that President Cleveland would start in motion the machinery at the Industrial Exposition which opens ere to-morrow, but as he has not signified his intention of doing so other arrangements will be made, and the electric button will be pressed by Joseph salter, ninety-three years old, who came here whose there were few houses in Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland's reported dislike for this city seems intensified.

MR. W. W. PHELPS'S TURN NOW. Lawyer John Whitehead, quoted in a New-Jersey let-

ter to The Philadelphia Times.

"By somebody's adroit manipulation the State of New Jersey is so gerrymandered that nothing is easier than for the State at large to go Democratic and the Legislature to remain Kepublican as it now is, thanks to Mr. Pheips's energy and abounding power of argument alone."

Mr. Pheips's energy and abounding power of argument alone."

"If you ask me, as I know you do," continued the venerable Lawyor Whitehead, "what my frank opinion is, I venture to say that the State, as usual, will go bemocratic on the National ticket, and the Legislature will go Republican and William Walter Phelps will be sent to the United States Senate.

"The statesman from Teaneck is very popular in East Jersey, where he is best known, and it is generally conceded that as he has helped to make a good many other people Governors, but e Sanators and United States Senators; it is quite time New-Jersey at large should show her appreciation of Mr. Phelps's ability and also of his much-enduring fidelity to Republicatism."

THE DRAMA---MUSIC.

BEFORE A PARISIAN AUDIENCE.

MR DALY'S SUCCESS IN THE GAY CAPITAL

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" AT THE VAUDE VILLE - DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE AP. PLAUD THE AMERICANS. [BT CABLE TO THE NEW YORK PRIBUNE!] Convergat, 1888: By The New-York Tribune.

Paris, Sept. 3.-The success gained to-night by Augustin Daly's company, acting at the Vandeville, is signal and decisive. A performance of Shakespeare's comedy by American actors, before a Paristan andience, makes a unique dramatic event. was given, not only with American vigor and dash, but with graceful precision and polish worthy of the French stage, and it was received with hearty and often emphatic approbation, by an audience of excentional intellect and refinement. When Mr. Daly's comedians first came to Paris they

offered a modern farcical comedy of German origin

and were received with indifference. The fact that

Mr. Daly has had the courage to accost the Parisian public a second time and to present Shakespeare, has wrought a complete revolution in public sentiment. The important papers, without exception, have expressed auspicious and sympathetic views of the enterprise of this intrepid manager. The Vaudeville was crowded, fully one-third of the audience being French. The fashionable world is absent, but many persons of distingu shed station came to town to-day expressly for the enjoyment of this dramatic novelty. Among them were MM. Sardon and The scene at the Vaudeville to-night was one of great animat on. with perfect taste Mr. Daly himself directed the performance, and the sprited story of "The Shrew" was framed prettily and told with piquant fluency and grace. The superb presence and the splendid impetuosity of Miss Ada Rehan made her the favor to of all hearts. No judge of acting who can look through a personification and see knowledge of human nature, of wealth of feeling beneath art, will fail to admire and remember this essentially image of bewitching womanhood. Miss Ada Rehan was called back in the middle of the first scene by an electrical burst of applause, and twice after the scene. Indeed, the same complement was paid to John Drew, and both were recalled and cheered after the wedding scene. Mr. Drew as Petruchio deeply pleased by fine breadth and picturesque variety of action. The manner in which he fills the stage and occupies the scene was particularly admired by expert French critics. A warm greeting welcomed James Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert.

Dumas, Victorien Sardou, Auguste Vitu Francis Magnard, Francisque Sarrey, Jules Lemaitre, Albin Valabregue, M. Claretie, of the Comedia; Charles Laurent, of the "Figaro"; Jules Boyer Victor Roger, Henri Meilhac, Henri Fouquier, Aurelien Blackwith and Leon Kush. The American Minister was present and also the members of the English Embassy, the Duke of Pomar, Baron von Bunan, Mr. Buelet, Justin McCarthy and son and daughter, Robert Cutting, Mr. Crawford, Joseph F. Daly, Mr. Blowitz, Campbell Clarke, Randolph Robin on, Mr. and Mrs. Ayer, John Hoey, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Coudert, and the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Washington,

Among the French spectators were MM. Alexandre

English performances have not generally prospered in Paris. As a rule they do not like Eng ing. Toward the Americans their sentiment is more reciprocal. An American company has acted Shakespears with artistic success in the very citadel of French ar and those who are solicitous for signs of the advance of America in artistic achievement and fome may well record this deed in the tablets of memory. It will not be forgotten in Paris.

" BOCCACCIO" REVIVED. Colonel McCaull's season of comic operetta at

Wallack's Theatre has still five weeks to run. To fill those five weeks he has chosen Suppe's "Boccaccio" and called into service the combined talent his two companies, besides Laura Moore, the latest of his acquisitions. The version of the operetta is also new to New-York, having been made by Harry B. Smith, of Chicago, whose " Regum" disclosed a commendable degree of eleverness in construction and fluctory in verse writing. A spended assignment attended the first representation last night and the For years no performance of the kind has gone off with so much dash and brilliancy in all its departments as this. Musically it also stood on a much higher plane than our operetta performances have been wont to occupy, much of the credit for this belonging to the new comer, who, as our musical people already know, is a charming singer, with a voice of exquisite quality (aibeit somewhat lacking in resonance and power) and training of a high order. Suppe's score is an ambitious one and we had been furnished by outside contractors; but, if such | do not recall a performance in either German, French or English in all the years that it has delighted fact. The rumor may have ar sen from the r jution of the lovers of musical coinedy in which it was so uni-a cast-steel strut for the starboard propeled shatt, formly well sung. Miss Moore's ablest helpers were Marion Manoia, Laura Joyce Bell and Annie Myers, but the ensembles had been carefully prepared and contributed a large share to the picasures of the evening. As for the comredy element in the play (considerably extended on buriesque lines in the new version) its highly can be guessed from the fact that the execution was chieffy in the hands of DeWolf Hopper, Digby Bell and Jefferson De Angells. At the close of the second act there was a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm which could not be stilled until Colonel McCauli had appeared before the curtain to acanewiedge the grareful ovarion.

The favors of the audience were impartially distributed among the performers. Miss Moore was warmly greeted by those who remembered her performances at Mr. Thomas's concerts and the representations of the National Opera Company two years ago. Her singing is worthy of a first prize of the Paris Conservatore, but the art of acting seems still to romain a sealed took to her. So long, however, as Marion Manola, Laura Joyce Bell and Annie Myers,

Parts Conservatoire, but the ar' of acting seems stall to remain a sealed took to her. So long, however, as she continues to sing so deliciously as she did in the waltz song from Gounod's "Mitelle" (interpolated in the third act of the operation, the public will regive her shortcomings in this direction out of gratitude for the higher musical enjoyment which she provides.

WADDY GOOGAN.

Edward Harrigan inaugurated the fall season at his theatre last evening with his latest effort, "Waddy Googan," a sketch of New-York life among the fast and lowly. It was an instantanous success and seems likely to hold its own easily for 100 nights or more. In "Waddy Googan" Mr. Harrigan has aimed higher than heretofore. There are none of the negro and variety elements in it, and only little of the Irish particularly that description of the people who swing in the rapid circles of gilded life, and was the chief element of the piece. There was also a strong strile toward realism, the settings being as nearly exact reproductions of well-known localities about as is possible on the stage. All the scenes were recognized and greeted enthusia-tically by the audicuca-

one, being used as a vehicle to introduce the seenes best adapted to display Mr. Harrigan's talents as a character actor, and to satirize familiar phases of life about town. The lines fairly scintillated with good wit and clever satire, but occasionally an old acquaintance would creep in among the jokes. Mrgood wit and receive satily, but occasionally an ola acquaintance would creep in among the jokes. Mr. Harrigan as Waddy Googan, the guidal and knowing hack arriver, was as good as he always has been, but his other role of Joe Concein, the Hanan sation, he gave a character impresonation that places him far albead in that line of his profession. It was not only strong in a theatrical sense, but if was not only strong in a theatrical sense, but if was true to nacare—in short, a finished performance. Miss Annie O'Neill, as blanca Gillane, looked charming, made the most of a pretty part and in the wharr some in the third act exhibited emotional powers that wea her a deserved curtain call. Mrs. Annie Yeanans, as Mrs. Googan, was her old self, and inimitably funny. Joe. Starks was not up to his standard as Goble, the German policeman, but Geerge Middleton recalled his old trumphs to many who knew him in the early days by his really clever impersonation of Al. Daggert, an old gambler who went to a prize night in New-Jersey. Dave Braham introduced five new songs into the play, and two of these, "Where the Sparrows and Chippies Parade," and "The Midnight squad," are of a light and carching style that is sure to make them popular. During the performance, which deagged considerably at first, Mr. Harrigan was called before the curtain time and again and on each occasion was compelled to make a speech.

THE WOMAN HATER.

Roland Reed, as samuel Bundy, in David D. Lloyd's clever comedy, "The Woman mater," was cordinity greeted by a large audience at the opening of the Bijou Theatre last evening, by Manager Resenquest. The sharp thrusts at society's failings, and the many fudicrous predicaments in which the woman hater is constantly placed, were received throughout the play with ociferous appreciation. Mr. Reed's support is much better than any he has ever had before, and all worked with an earnestness of purpose which the andience was not slow to recognize and reward. Minnie Monk made a decided hit, and at the end of the third act both she and Mr. Reed were presented with several handsome floral pieces. Ernest Bartram, as the retired coffee merchant, also won himself a warm corner in the hearts of the Bilou's pairons. handsome floral pieces. Ernest Bar tired coffee merchant, also won bimse in the hearts of the Bijou's patrons.

AT THE STAR THEATRE.

Robert Downing appeared at the Star Theatre last evening in his well-known impersonation of "Spartseast than usual, and, though he has not yet cured himself of his bad habit of mon sing in the stronger scenes, he created a favorable impression. Much of the scenery was new and elaborate, the areas scene being particularly effective. Helen Tracy was well received as Sonona. The house was well filled, and kindly disposed.